

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING,  
AUGUST 21, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Reforming A Nation

EVEN in the midst of German intrigue, imperial treachery, the sway of mystics, bungling generalship and the gropings of a legislative body that was cramped and hindered, Russia went about her great task of creating a sober nation in a constructive as well as a restrictive way. The task of creating a substitute for the vodka shop was undertaken as soon as the prohibition ukase was issued, and today the provisional government is carrying on this task.

This is announced in the report from Petrograd that the zemstvo county councils have been authorized to take over the work of the "Guardianships of Public Sobriety." These "guardianships" are a creation of the late Count Sergius Witte, Russia's daring minister of finance. When Witte in 1895 expropriated to the state without compensation all private vodka saloons, and proclaimed the state to be sole refiner, rectifier and retail seller of spirits, he declared that his ultimate aim was to reduce the consumption of vodka. He reasoned that the state, if it lost revenue through decline of consumption, would gain revenue from other sources owing to the increase in the population's economic productivity.

In order to diminish intemperance, the state, he declared, must provide rational amusements and recreations for the workman and peasant. This was all the more necessary because the state liquor monopoly law forbade drinking in saloons and thereby destroyed the working man's only social club. The state, which even early in the monopoly's history was making a net profit of \$250,000,000 (in addition to excise duty), was to subsidize the new amusements and recreations.

No state except Russia ever conceived such a comprehensive scheme of temperance propaganda. But the guardianships had only a qualified success. In accord with the old bureaucratic system, the members were recruited mainly from official circles, backed by the church and the army. Independent social workers and experts, especially those with liberal political ideas, were excluded. At the same time, the monopoly failed from every standpoint except that of state finance. Count Witte had passed a local option law giving the peasant communes the right to petition in favor of the closing of the local state drink saloon, but in practice the state ignored the petitions.

Though hampered by this, the guardianships did some good work. They created many scores of People's Theaters, established libraries, disseminated anti-drink literature, and organized thousands of concerts and lectures. But Russian society held suspiciously aloof and demanded reform of the guardianships on democratic lines. The guardianships never took deep root as a social institution. Under the new regime they are likely to be abolished, and replaced by a temperance propaganda and by working class recreation work on democratic lines.

## Draft, Now and Then

THE extraordinary smoothness and freedom from disturbances which have marked each stage of the enrollment of our huge national army stand out in sharp contrast with the violent outbreaks which accompanied the operation of the Conscription Act signed on March 3, 1863, points out the New York Times. That act declared that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and foreigners intending to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five were liable for military service; a second section defined exemptions, while a third favored married men. On July 7 the actual work of the draft was begun in Rhode Island; on the following day it began in Massachusetts.

Saturday, July 11, was the date set for New York City. That day everything went quietly, even gayly. But on Sunday, July 12, there were mutterings in the ninth congressional district, which was inhabited mainly by laborers, and which had a Democratic majority of over 3000. These laborers, says Rhodes, when they faced the fact of three years' compulsory military service, "fell into despondency, while their wives and mothers abandoned themselves to excitement and rage." Prominent Democrats went about declaring the law was unconstitutional. A point of inflammation was the fact that a man might "buy himself loose" for \$300, favoring the rich at the expense of the poor.

On July 13, at the headquarters of the ninth district, at the corner of Third Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, where the names were being drawn from a revolving wheel by a blindfolded man, pistols were fired, brickbats were hurled through the window, the crowd burst in, poured petroleum on the floor and set the building on fire. Workmen of the Second and Sixth Avenue street railroads noisily paraded the streets. The rioters were "almost all foreign born, with a large preponderance of Irish," who vented their wrath on the negroes, shooting and hanging them by the score and wrecking a Negro Orphan Asylum on Fifth Avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. The rioters seized arms from the arsenals; troops were called; cannon and howitzers raked the streets.

The battle raged during four days, more than 1000 persons being killed and wounded, while damage amounting to \$1,500,000 was done. In all, 10,000 infantry and three batteries of artillery assisted in quelling the riot. There was violence also in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

## Allies of the Hun

A WRITER in the current issue of the Saturday Post calls attention to a class of residents who are, probably consciously, perhaps unconsciously, playing the Kaiser's game for him throughout the United States. These are of those who say, as one high in the Territorial government is quoted as whining last week: "Well, you see what England's dragged us into."

"Have you not heard the old, old arguments of capital forcing this war because it was afraid of the safety of its loans to the Allies?" asks the Post writer. "Of Great Britain dragging us in because the British were lying down on their job? Of big interests who brought on our part in the war for the sake of contracts?"

"They have all the stock arguments, these German spies and propagandists, plus some new ones. But ask them their names and addresses and then, a trifle later, get out your notebook and write something down—it doesn't matter what. The names and addresses are not important, because they are false. But watch them stop talking, and observe them furtively scrutinizing you afterward."

"I have had two women try this with me, and on one through train in the South I overheard, in the smoking compartment, one man holding forth to three different audiences. It is insidious poison, for it strikes generally at the good faith of our allies."

"How does this affect our men in the training camps? I have known it to be tried in only one, but the result, with a different sort of men, might have been disastrous. From some hidden outside source it began to be impressed on these men that they were about to face an unbeatable machine. The same stealthy whispers said that the Allies were already defeated and that we were to be sacrificed to save the men of France and Great Britain. It circulated figures, wildly exaggerated, as to the percentage of deaths among officers at the front."

"Cruel? It was dastardly. As dastardly as it was totally false."

"I have been frank about this, at the risk of criticism, because something must be done about it. And that something we can do ourselves. Watch these unctuous people who magnify Germany's power and attack our allies. Watch the men and women who sneer at our own government and minimize our fighting strength. Watch the pleasant gentlemen who hate England and assure you we are fighting her war for her. They may be merely disgruntled Americans, but they are more likely to be something very different."

"Perhaps, because this German pessimistic propaganda has already gone very far, it may be well here to quote some actual figures on war mortality. The difficulty is that a great many people still confuse casualties with mortalities. A surprising number of people think that a casualty is a death, whereas it may be the lightest possible scratch from a bit of splintered shell."

"So for the cheer of those who take the train or the family motor and go to spend week-ends with their boys at training camps, and for the comfort of those who are today facing the draft, let me give these figures, taken from a recent conference of insurance-company representatives at Washington. And take it from me—these insurance people were not minimizing the risks their companies were going to take or were already taking!"

"One very large life-insurance company, having studied the figures, agreed to insure the entire army at an increase of five per cent. That means that this company figured on only one death out of every twenty men engaged. Canada, which suffered fearfully at the beginning owing to the necessity of putting raw troops in the trenches, has in three years lost seven men out of every hundred by death. As a certain percentage of deaths would occur if these men were at home, living normal lives, the actual percentage of loss is really nearer six out of every hundred."

"Casualties, of course, are vastly greater, perhaps one man in four being wounded. But though we fear wounds and maiming, though we ache with the very thought of them, it is death that is the real terror. It is before death, and death only, that we are helpless."

None disputes Mayor Fern's legal right to nominate the city engineer to succeed Mr. Collins, but every taxpayer and every citizen has not only the right but the duty of protesting against the nomination of any man for the position who is known as a politician first and an engineer afterwards. The average citizen has full confidence in the board of supervisors and sufficient confidence in the majority of that board to feel certain that it would not block an appointment by the mayor for any small political reason. If Mayor Fern will nominate a good man, his choice will be confirmed promptly; if he persists in carrying out any political orders, his choice deserves no consideration and will get none.

It would be difficult to recruit a regiment of American women soldiers, as was done in Russia, because there are hardly that many women in America having no dependents.—Kansas City Star.

Josephus Daniels has cut loose from the Navy League, which shows that the league is going right ahead along the right lines.

## BREVITIES

J. A. Hannon of Walluku is spending a few days in town.

Harry Kapawa was arrested yesterday on a charge of selling liquor without a license.

A. E. Davidson was arrested yesterday on a charge of heedlessly driving an automobile.

S. Kubota was arrested yesterday and charged with violating a section of the traffic ordinance.

Mr. and Mrs. David T. Fleming of the Honolulu Ranch, Maui, became the parents of a daughter on Monday of last week.

Frederick Ohrt, assistant city engineer, tendered his resignation yesterday to City Engineer Collins, to take effect September 15.

Louisa, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Naeble, of Pan Lane, Palama, died on Thursday evening and was buried yesterday in Kalaupohaku Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. George Saltas Gray, of 241 South Vineyard Street, welcomed at their home on August 9 the arrival of a son, who has been named George Alexander.

One of T. F. Farm's cows died on Wednesday in the anthrax animal quarantine station, Ala Moana Road. The animal died from something else than anthrax, those in charge say.

Thomas Pedro, second clerk of Circuit Judge Quinn's court in Hilo, is a visitor in the city and expects to return in the Mauna Kea next Wednesday morning to his Big Island home.

Undue persistence in trying to make the third pass led to M. Tanager, J. N. Bol, J. Munbana, H. Willis, D. Mao, A. Soares, D. Kpauso and J. Kauliani being looked at the police station yesterday on a charge of gambling.

John P. Keen, widower, died on Friday in the Laysan Hotel. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon, the interment being in the Makiki Cemetery. Keen was a carpenter by trade, a native of Hilo and eighty-three years old.

Licenses Inspector Hutton is investigating reports that Watertown is over-run with blind pigs, and a move in this direction on his part is expected to be made about the time of the next soldiers' payday, in the early part of September.

Salaries of officers and payrolls of enlisted men in the Hawaiian Department totaled \$693,000 for the month of July, which sum was paid out from the quartermaster's office of the department. The enlisted payroll amounted to about \$450,000.

James Akimo, an island boy who is preparing for the ministry, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon and will visit his parents and friends in Kailua. He expects to leave on September 5 for Hartford, Connecticut, where he will continue his religious studies.

Six-year-old H. Pratt of School Street fell from a swing while playing in Kamaulua Park, Fort Street, yesterday afternoon, and received painful abrasions on the head and face. The child's injuries were dressed at the Emergency Hospital, where he was taken in the ambulance.

Of the 2276 citizens who registered on July 31 in the fourth district, 1370 have claimed exemption, according to a summary completed yesterday at the police station. In this district the total registration was 4267. Of this number 1098 are aliens and twenty-two alien enemies.

Captain Clyde B. Abraham has been detailed as assistant to Captain Elvid Hunt at the officers' reserve training camp at Schofield. Captain Abraham has been with the Thirty-second Infantry detachment at Pearl Harbor. He was relieved of that duty and ordered to Schofield yesterday.

One khaki uniform apiece is considered advisable for the members of the training camp at the start of the camp, though this provision is not mandatory. Shoes and leggings may be purchased at the post. Preparations for the opening of the camp will be completed by August 22, and the men will report not later than August 25.

In attempting to alight from a perfectly quiet and still car at the corner of Beretania and Keeaumoku Streets last night, Hayata Ohewa, Japanese woman, about fifty years old, fell and was badly bruised about the head. Her injuries were treated at the Emergency Hospital. Although she carried a babe in her arms, it failed to receive the slightest scratch.

It is the intention of Clerk A. V. Gear of the police court to ask the supervisors soon for new accessories, including filing cases, typewriters, towels, sanitary drinking cups, electric fans, bouquet holders and cuspidors. The present expense allowance for the police court is \$50 per month, and Clerk Gear is of the opinion that \$250 a month could be comfortably used.

E. J. Green, chairman of the territorial civil registration committee for the selective draft, received yesterday from Washington mail despatches confirming the news previously given in The Advertiser Associated Press service that aliens who have not declared their intention to become American citizens may yet join the military service of the United States if they so desire.

Charles D. Neill of Oil City, Pennsylvania, connected with the Burnham Oil Company of Rangoon, India, accompanied by Mrs. Neill, were through passengers in the Porpo Maru yesterday and while in the city were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Chris O'Day. The visitors were greatly captivated with Honolulu and were sorry they could not make their stay longer, but said that just as soon as they can arrange it they will pay Honolulu a long visit.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pasahl, of 900 North King Street, Palama, on August 6.

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Ryan of 1281 South King Street welcomed last Wednesday at their home the arrival of a son.

Miss Bernice Bush has gone to the country on a two weeks' vacation and will spend considerable time hunting land shells.

News has reached Honolulu that Robert L., son of Louis Wilson, of Kukuia, Hawaii, joined the Canadian Mounted Rifles a month ago.

Miss Marjorie Grundell of San Francisco, who arrived in the Matsonia on Wednesday from the mainland, is visiting with Mrs. Fannie Kanawa.

Raymond Kinney of Kaunama, Hilo, who arrived in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning from Hilo, will leave shortly for Salt Lake City, where he will attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Hanna of 1828 Bishop Road will leave in the Wilhelmnia, August 28, for San Francisco and expect to remain three months in the mainland.

Maj. Will Wayne, N. G. H., returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Hilo, where he attended to business relative to the registration for the selective draft and militia matters.

After visiting in Chicago for the month of June, and in Salt Lake City for the month of July, Mrs. George W. R. King is now in Los Angeles visiting her brother, who resides there.

Jack D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Molokai Settlement, arrived in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Molokai and Maui, and will remain in the city for a few days on business of his department.

Miss Mollie Thomas, of the Queen's Hospital Training School for Nurses, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon for Hilo, where she will spend some time visiting relatives and friends.

Harry Shelton and Miss Annie Wright were married at the Catholic Mission on Friday, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Reginald Yzendoorn. The witnesses were P. Miranda and John A. Lopez.

Miss Orpha Kinney of Kaunama, Hilo, who spent several months visiting in the mainland, returned in the Matsonia last Wednesday from San Francisco. She will go to her home in Hilo in the Mauna Kea next Wednesday morning.

Miss Marguerite McGowan of this city who has been training as a nurse at the Children's Hospital in San Francisco expects to receive her diploma by July of next year. Miss McGowan was formerly employed at the Kamehameha Schools.

## Only Young Men Wanted By Pershing

Despatch From Washington Says  
General Fixes Forty-five  
As Age Limit

If the following Washington despatch to the El Paso Times is correct, there will be much disappointment among officers of the regular army:

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Texas national guard officers will be uncertain of their status, in so far as being ordered to Europe is concerned, until after the war department has settled the question of age limitations. Regular army officers are equally uncertain concerning their future in this war. Authentic information from a thoroughly reliable source comes to a Texan in congress that General Pershing has called the war department to send for duty in France any officer of the United States Army or the national guard who is over forty-five years of age. It is learned that General Pershing has reached the conclusion from observation and from conferences with military officers of the Allied armies that men above forty-five years of age cannot stand the duties imposed on them at the front.

Should the war department adopt General Pershing's view, it will necessitate an altogether new detail of officers for foreign duty, as it is known many men past forty-five years had already been slated for commands of brigades, regiments and divisions to be sent to France. Considerable doubt is expressed concerning the acceptance of this recommendation by Secretary Baker and the army experts, since it is pointed out that it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain a sufficient number of officers of the required experience, all of whom are under forty-five years of age.

## SOLDIER IS POLITE AND IS BADLY HURT

Elmer V. Armstrong, Troop F, Fourth Cavalry, suffered for a set of politeness, yesterday afternoon, and, in consequence is confined in the department hospital, Fort Shafter, suffering from concussion of the brain.

Armstrong and another soldier were on a townhouse street car, and having given their seats to two ladies, had to stand on the running board, the car being so crowded. Passing Sheridan Street, Armstrong's head was struck by a telephone pole and he was knocked from the car and picked up unconscious.

It was stated last night that the injured soldier would recover.

## SUNDAY LIST OF ACCIDENTS LARGE

One Man Seriously Hurt, Others Slightly In Automobile and Motorcycle Smashes

## CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

10:30 a. m.—Collision between automobile driven by Charles R. Bye, and S. Yamane and A. Kimura, two Japanese boys riding bicycles—both boys hurt.

4:00 p. m.—Collision between two unidentified automobiles on King Street near Sheridan Street.

6:00 p. m.—Collision between automobile driven by Judge R. P. Quarles and motorcycle ridden by Officer Berry Sizemore—officer injured.

6:30 p. m.—Motorcycle ridden by Henry C. Vida and Japanese goes over embankment in Waikakalau Gulch—both men injured, Vida possibly fatally.

As usual, Sunday was productive of a lengthy chapter of accidents in which automobiles and motorcycles figured.

The chapter started in the morning with a smash-up between an automobile driven by Charles R. Bye, which ran into two Japanese boys returning from a fishing trip, on Keesauoku Street near King Street.

During the afternoon, two unknown automobiles collided on King Street near Sheridan Street, but no injury to the occupants resulted, nor was either car seriously damaged.

Motorcycle Officer Berry Sizemore, coming into town on King Street near Keesauoku, about six o'clock in the afternoon, ran into an automobile driven by Judge R. P. Quarles, with disastrous results to himself.

Half an hour later, Henry C. Vida and a Japanese, riding toward on a motorcycle, while coming through Waikakalau Gulch, went over an embankment with their machine, and were picked up unconscious and brought to town. Vida received serious, and possibly fatal injuries.

## Two Boys Hurt

Charles R. Bye, driving auto No. 1139, figured in the first accident, which occurred at half past ten o'clock in the morning; as did S. Yamane and A. Kimura, two Japanese boys who were returning home from a fishing trip and riding a bicycle.

The Japanese were riding down Keesauoku Street and the automobile had just turned into that street from King Street, being, it is said, on the wrong side of the road.

In the smash-up Yamane suffered dislocation of one of the dorsal bones of the left hand, and Kimura sustained a lacerated left ear. The injuries of both boys were treated at the Emergency Hospital.

Following the accident Bye picked up the boys and drove them in his car to Queen's Hospital, where they were refused admittance, the official in charge not even consenting to administer first aid. Dr. R. G. Ayer said last night that this official told Bye that in future no emergency cases whatever, would be received at the hospital.

## Police Officer Injured

Motorcycle Officer Berry Sizemore, riding a motorcycle collided with an automobile driven by Judge R. P. Quarles, at the junction of King and Keesauoku Streets, early in the evening, and was badly cut and bruised about the head and body in consequence.

Judge Quarles, according to Sizemore, was coming down Keesauoku Street and stopped his machine, broadside on, in the middle of King Street. The police officer, who says that his machine was in low gear at the time, ran straight into the car, wrecking his motorcycle and sustaining nasty cuts on the forehead, lip and left leg, besides spraining both hands. The fender of the automobile was bent.

Sizemore was treated at the Emergency Hospital and sent home. He will hardly be fit for duty for several days.

**Vida Seriously Injured**  
Henry C. Vida, an employee of the Hawaiian Dredging Company, and a Japanese man, were badly injured in a motorcycle accident which occurred in Waikakalau Gulch about half-past six o'clock.

The two men were riding tandem, with Vida in front, and the machine either went from control, or skidded with the result that it went over the embankment on the makai side of the road and fell a distance of thirty or forty feet.

Both men were rendered temporarily unconscious and were picked up by an automobile driven by a Japanese which was following behind and taken to the residence of Dr. R. J. McGettigan, who administered first aid.

As soon as they had sufficiently recovered from the shock, the injured men were taken to Honolulu in an automobile and received at Queen's Hospital where they are at present confined.

The Japanese is suffering from concussion of the brain and Vida has a broken nose, badly cut lip, and a probable fracture of the outer table of the skull. He is a heavy man, weighing close onto 180 pounds, and fell with tremendous force.

When the spill occurred the Japanese was shot clean over the machine and when found was lying alongside Vida with the motorcycle on top of him.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## STREET CAR SYSTEM PLANNED FOR HILO

Early Installation of Line Is Being Discussed By Shareholders of Company

HILO, August 17.—That Hilo will eventually have a street car system, was definitely announced yesterday by Judge Delbert E. Metzger. But when it will be thrown open for traffic can not as yet be said with any degree of certainty.

Financial negotiations are now proceeding apace; prices of materials are being investigated and other matters relative to an early installation of the system are being discussed by the shareholders of the Hilo Traction Company.

While it is not thought that a start will be made with the work inside nine or ten months, it was stated by Judge Metzger that contracts for the supply of rails and other necessary equipment will be placed before the end of the present year.

Some slight difficulty is being experienced in obtaining material at anything near a reasonable price, but there is little doubt that orders will be given in a month or two. Until the rails arrive, however, it is not intended to start making excavations.

The date of expiration of the present franchise, which has been extended on two occasions, is August, 1918, and plans are being rushed to get things under way before that time so as to avoid the necessity of applying for a further extension.

The high prices being asked for all materials was, at first, a stumbling block to the proposition, but the shareholders now realize that there is no possibility of a reduction in costs taking place, not even if the war were to end shortly, and they have consequently decided to go on with the work.

## HILO MAN ESCAPES GERMAN TORPEDO

Willie Hurst Was On Board Kanaan When Vessel Was Sunk By Submarine

Willie Hurst, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Hurst of Hilo, and for whom much anxiety has been felt as to his safety, has written his parents from France, telling of his good fortune in again escaping from a torpedoed vessel, says the Hilo Post of recent date. "My second and last experience," says the young man, "was on the night of July 10, when just as we were coming to a stop for the purpose of dropping anchor, and directly in the mouth of the channel, the ship was struck by a torpedo. Having had a former experience on the Columbian, I was rather prepared for emergency, and lost no time in getting into some sort of a life boat and making for shore, which proved to be France. The vessel was the Kanaan, and sunk in eleven minutes after she was struck, four men going down with her. The excitement was soon over, since the sinking of freighters no longer gives rise to very much interest to others than those directly concerned. I am well and safe for the time being and will probably ship again at the first opportunity, as I have a feeling that I am possessed with a sort of charmed life."

Hurst is an oiler, having left here on an American-Hawaiian steamer shortly after the beginning of European hostilities. He is a typical American, having the hankering for adventure that distinguishes the American sailor or soldier from all others.

## Fairy Presents Auto To Kalihi Catholic Sisters

Friends have come to the aid of the good Sisters in charge of the Kapiolani Girls' Home in Kalihi and during the week presented them with a fine new Hudson Super-six. The Sisters took their first ride in the machine yesterday morning and made a call on Superintendent McVeigh of the Molokai Settlement at the offices of the board of health.

The splendid gift of these friends is greatly appreciated by the Sisters, as it will give them a chance to give their wards, who are the clean children of inmates of the Molokai Settlement, an occasional ride about the city and country.

"I was greatly pleased to learn of the good fortune of the Sisters in charge of the Kapiolani Girls' Home in Kalihi," Mr. McVeigh said yesterday. "They deserve all the assistance the public can render them, for it is all in a good cause."

A Mother Superior Marianne, who is in charge of the Sisters of the Bishop Home in Kalaupapa, would, I am sure, also welcome the gift of an automobile, for she is aged and frail and it would afford her and the other good Sisters with her at Kalaupapa a chance to get about. I hope some good fairy will bring them a car one of these days."

Mr. McVeigh said yesterday that there are nine machines in Kalaupapa and Kalaupapa, Molokai, only one of which is government property. The other machines are all privately owned and five of them are in the jitney service. They have come as a blessing to the poor inmates of the Settlement and enables them to get about the Settlement district.